NOTES.

Note on the occurrence of *Pisidium Lilljeborgii* in the Isle of Arran. (*Read 8th December*, 1911.)—In September, 1911, in Loch Urie, at an elevation of 1,300 feet above Lamlash Bay in the Isle of Arran, many specimens of *Pisidium Lilljeborgii* were obtained, and some of these were of very large size. *Pisidium Lilljeborgii* in the above loch is associated with *P. Casertanum* and *P. pusillum*. The specimens were identified by Mr. B. B. Woodward. K. H. Jones.

Note on a large specimen of *Anodonta cygnea*. (*Read 8th December*, 1911.)—The average length of adult shells of this species recorded in works on British Mollusca is about 5–6 inches, but examples $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 inches long are mentioned in Mr. Lionel Adams' work, *The Collector's Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells*, 2nd ed., p. 151. The largest of these were taken by Mr. W. H. Heathcote near Preston. The example which I now exhibit, recently acquired by the British Museum, was, I am informed by Mr. J. R. Charnley, also taken near Preston by his friend, W. H. Heathcote. Its measurements are: length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, height $4\frac{9}{16}$, diam. $3\frac{1}{8}$, girth $11\frac{7}{8}$. In the year 1899 Mr. E. R. Sykes presented to the Museum a specimen from Claughton in Lancashire, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, and a specimen in the Cuming Collection, which has been in the Museum forty-five years, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Unfortunately no locality was attached to this shell. E. A. Smith.

Note on *Aphanitoma Locardi*, Bavay, and *Mitra biconica*, Sykes. (*Read 12th January*, 1912.)—In the last part of the "Proceedings" (p. 334), I described a new species under the name of *Mitra biconica*. Mons. Bavay very kindly wrote to me pointing out the exceeding similarity of this species to his *Aphanitoma Locardi*[1]; and, having compared my species with his figure and description, I feel no doubt that they are the same. Whether the form belongs to the Mitridæ or Pleurotomidæ, remains to be finally settled; but it may well prove to belong to *Aphanitoma*, which genus, hitherto supposed extinct, I had overlooked.
E. R. Sykes.

Fragments of Limestone eroded by *Helicella caperta*. (*Read 8th December*, 1911.)—Specimens were shown that had been picked up on a field above Tregeagle Cove, Pendower Beach (between Veryan and Nare Head), South Cornwall, by Mr. C. Davies Sherborn, when on a recent visit to that locality. The limestone was not indigenous, but had been brought there and spread as 'dressing' for the soil. The pieces had been sought out by the snails to obtain the lime-salts for their shells, and at the time of their discovery some of the little pits they had eroded were occupied by the excavators.

The big burrows formed by the larger helicoids have been well known for many years and were correctly described by Dr. Buckland in 1841, but at a later period were assigned by other observers to various agents, including *Pholas*, till Mr. J. Rofe in 1870 (*Geol. Mag.*, pp. 4–10) gave an admirable little summary of the whole history and fully re-established Buckland's conclusions. The fact that in districts where there is scarcity of lime in the soil, snails will resort to limestone outcrops, or, as in the Channel Islands, attack the shells of their comrades, seems to show that the animals do not rely on their plant-food solely for their lime-salts, but must get some direct from the soil. B. B. Woodward.

[1] Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. xii, p. 548, 1906.